

(*Colaptes cafer collaris*). The three outer primaries on each wing, and the three outer tail feathers were strongly marked with red, the two outer primaries being entirely colored on the under side. The other markings were those of a male Northern Flicker. The bird had apparently been hurt. There is no record of a hybrid Flicker for any except the extreme western portion of Missouri, and it is not mentioned at all in Cory's lately published list of the birds of Illinois and Wisconsin. Dr. Otto Widmann, in his 'Birds of Missouri,' cites several records of typical Red-shafted Flickers in Courtney County, in the extreme western part of the State.—ROGER M. BALDWIN, *St. Louis, Mo.*

**The Wintering of Meadowlarks at Pine Point, Maine.**— Referring to Mr. Arthur H. Norton's notice<sup>1</sup> of the wintering of Meadowlarks (*Sturnella magna*) at Pine Point, it should be said that I have seen these birds there almost daily throughout the past three winters. Making their home in the thick woods near by, they obtained their food from the marsh. During the winter of 1907-08 a flock of eight stayed in the vicinity of the railroad station, being frequently seen on the adjacent marshes. The next winter the flock was increased to about twelve or fourteen birds. I saw them nearly every day all through the winter. In very cold weather, when the grasses and weeds of the marsh were buried beneath the snow, they would venture up to the railway station and pick up grain which had fallen from the freight cars. That they enjoyed their winter stay at Pine Point seems evident, for the past winter a flock of thirty-five or forty birds spent the cold months with us. In February, when the marsh was deeply covered with snow, I frequently walked out near the river, scraped off snow from small patches of grass and fed the larks with grain — cracked corn, oats and barley. They evidently relished this, for it was eagerly devoured. On warm days in January and February they often alighted on the telegraph wires and sang. One could scarcely realize then that it was midwinter.—FRED. S. WALKER, *Pine Point, Maine.*

**Calcarius lapponicus at Monomoy, Mass., in April.**— At Monomoy, Mass., on April 10, 1909, I saw at least twelve Lapland Longspurs (*Calcarius lapponicus*), two of which I secured. The birds were apparently feeding on the seeds of the coarse salt grass, which grows on the edge of the marsh near the flats and is partly covered at high tide.

During the three or four previous days, I saw small flocks of Lapland Longspurs at different times, but as I was not at Monomoy after April 10, I do not know how much later the birds remained.—CHAS. R. LAMB, *Cambridge, Mass.*

**The Chestnut-collared Longspur in Illinois.**— On April 24, 1910, my friend Mr. Gerard Alan Abbott, while investigating bird life on the prairies

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<sup>1</sup> Auk, Vol. XXVI, p. 308.

near Orland, a few miles southwest of Chicago, came across about two hundred *Calcarius pictus*. Among them were ten or a dozen *Calcarius ornatus*, a bird of the western plains, heretofore not recorded from Illinois. The birds were not very shy, allowing a near approach, and were positively identified by Mr. Abbott, who is well acquainted with the species in the field, having previously taken specimens in Dakota and Montana.—HENRY K. COALE, *Highland Park, Ill.*

**The Type Locality of *Vireo belli*.**—Audubon described *Vireo belli* without giving any type locality. The type specimen is now in the United States National Museum, and is labeled "Fort Union (?) Mr. Audubon." This specimen is quoted without the question mark in Baird's 'Birds of North America,' 1858, p. 337; in Baird's 'Review of North American Birds,' 1866, p. 358, as "Fort Union, Dec. 1843"; while in Baird, Brewer and Ridgway's 'North American Birds,' I, 1874, p. 389, the type locality is given as "Missouri River," and the statement is made in the text that this species was first procured "in what is now known as Dakota Territory." The latest manual, Ridgway's 'Birds of North and Middle America,' III, 1904, p. 204, gives the type locality as "Fort Union, Dakota, type in Coll. U. S. Nat. Mus."

There seems to be no foundation in fact, in any of these statements, for giving Fort Union as the type locality. *Vireo belli* was described by Audubon in his 'Birds of America,' octavo edition, 1844, p. 333, and he says, "On the same day that Harris' Finch was procured, Mr. J. G. Bell . . . shot one of the species which I am now about to describe." On page 331 of the same volume, under *Fringilla harrisi*, the statement is made that the "first specimen seen was procured May 4, 1843, a short distance below the Black Snake Hills." Therefore, according to this statement, the type of *Vireo belli* was secured May 4, 1843. From the journal of Audubon, it is known that at this date he was a few miles below St. Joseph, Mo., and under this date he speaks of securing "a new Finch" (Audubon and his Journals, by Maria R. Audubon, I, 1897, p. 470), but he says nothing of any new Vireo. Two days later, however, he says: "Bell also shot a small Vireo, which is in all probability a new species (to me at least)." This is the *Vireo belli*, and at this date the party was at St. Joseph, Mo. There is thus a discrepancy of two days between the date given in Audubon's journal and that mentioned in the original description of *Vireo belli*. Audubon's journal mentions that another specimen of the Harris Finch was shot on May 6, and it is evidently this specimen that Audubon remembered when he wrote that Harris's Finch and Bell's Vireo were taken the same day. The type of *Vireo belli* was therefore taken May 6, 1843, at St. Joseph, Mo.

Audubon makes the explicit statement in the original description of *Vireo belli* that he found it "as far up the Missouri River as Fort Union." This is probably a mistake, as no subsequent observer has noted the species farther north than southern South Dakota.